(LIVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2718.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1799.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, January 22, 1799.

ORDERED, That the act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, be published in the Maryland Gazette, at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette, at Baltimore, the Rights of Man, Frederick-town, Green and English's paper, at Georgetown, and in the Easton paper, once in each week for the space of six weeks.

By order,
NINIAM PINKNEY, Clerk
of the Council of the State
of Maryland.

An ACT to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

BE *it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That William Marbury be agent of this state, to execute the trust and power reposed in him by virtue of this act, from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred.

II. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state; and the said agent is hereby authorised and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such accounts shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

III. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of balances due to the state on the auditor's books, or on open account; and the said agent shall have power to require payment of, and, if necessary, to sue for and recover the same; and the said agent, with the approbation of the governor and council, may make composition with any such debtors, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for payment, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine.

IV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all monies due to the state for naval duties, fines, penalties, forfeitures and amerciaments, and forfeited recognizances, and for ordinary, retailers and marriage licences, and to require payment, and, if necessary, sue for and recover the same; and the said agent may allow for insolvencies, and credit any money that the party is not chargeable with by law, and for his information of the law, he may take the advice of the attorney-general in writing.

V. *And be it enacted*, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any collector, or his securities, by virtue of any execution already issued, or to be issued for this purpose, the said agent shall cause at least thirty days public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and if it shall appear that there is danger of losing any part of the debt due to the state, and not otherwise, shall purchase any property so exposed to sale for the use of the state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased, and that no purchase authorised by this act shall be considered as made on the part of the state, unless a public declaration to that effect be made by the agent, or his deputy, immediately after such sale and purchase; and any property so purchased for the use of the state, the said agent may again expose to public auction on the most advantageous terms, for the use of the state, and if the same be sold on credit, which shall in no case exceed the term of two years, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the treasurer of the western shore, from the purchasers of such property, and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, in the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities, from the respective dates, or so much thereof as is mentioned in the schedule thereto annexed.

VI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent is hereby directed to dispose of all confiscated British property that remains unsold, and take bonds to the state, with sufficient security, and give time for the payment thereof, not exceeding two years from the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and that where the quantity of land in any one body subject to such sale exceeds the quantity of fifty acres, such land shall be disposed of at public sale, of the time and place of which sale at least thirty days previous notice shall be given by public advertisement; and that at the time of any sale by virtue of this act, the said agent shall make known that he only sells the right of this state thereto, and that the state doth not guaranty the title to the same, or any part thereof, but that the purchase must be in all respects at the risk of the purchaser.

VII. *And be it enacted*, That no payment in future by any officer or person indebted to the state shall be valid and effectual, unless made to the treasurer of the western or eastern shore, or to the agent for the time being, or unless made to the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties; in the cases where the said clerks and sheriffs are by law authorised to receive the same.

VIII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent shall have full power and authority, by and with the advice of the governor and council, in all cases of uninstalled debts, to take back any property heretofore purchased by any person, and not yet paid for, in cases where the person so having purchased, and his securities, are not capable of paying for the same, and to compromise the same upon terms and principles of equity and justice, by and with the advice and consent aforesaid; and the agent is hereby required to lay a particular statement of his proceedings under this section before the next session of assembly.

IX. *And be it enacted*, That the agent, with the approbation and consent of the governor and council, be and he is hereby authorised and empowered to compromise any suit depending in chancery with any state debtor, upon any terms in their judgment calculated to promote the interest of the state, and to obtain the speedy receipt of the sums due.

X. *And be it enacted*, That if, under the terms of any compromise made as aforesaid, the property heretofore purchased should be taken back and revested in the state, the same may be sold by the agent, and he is hereby authorised and empowered to sell the same at public sale, giving thirty days notice, on a credit of two years, payable one half of the principal, and the whole interest, annually, on the first day of December in each year, and the bonds, when taken, shall be returned to the treasury of the western shore, and reported to the general assembly at their session next ensuing the taking of such bonds.

XI. *And be it enacted*, That all cases in chancery, where no compromise under this act is effected, shall be placed under the direction of the agent, who is hereby authorised and required to call on the attorney-general to prosecute or defend the same to immediate final decision; and the governor and council are hereby authorised and empowered, at the request of the agent, in cases of difficulty, to aid the attorney-general, by employing any person to attend to surveys where necessary, or otherwise to assist in the prosecution or defence of said suits, which person or persons are to be paid out of the contingent fund of five hundred pounds; and the names of the persons so employed, together with the sum allowed for their services, to be laid before the general assembly at their next session.

XII. *And be it enacted*, That if any bond debtor to the state for confiscated property purchased, or otherwise, shall neglect to make payment agreeably to the condition of his bond, and sundry resolves of the general assembly, the said agent shall cause process to issue for the whole principal and interest then due, or shall proceed on any execution already issued, and served and suspended, as occasion may require, or, under the direction and with the approbation of the governor and council, he is hereby authorised to delay any execution as long as they may think expedient and necessary.

XIII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent be authorised to superintend the collection of all balances due on bond taken for taxes due before the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and the said agent shall also superintend the collection of all balances due on bonds installed, or otherwise, for the emissions of paper money of seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, and seventeen hundred and seventy-three.

XIV. *And be it enacted*, That no process shall issue against any of the public debtors, unless by the direction of the said agent.

XV. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall have power to fix such days of sale of property taken by *fieri facias*, at the suit of the state, as he may think proper, always taking care to give at least twenty days public notice thereof; and the said agent shall also have power to suspend the sales, from time to time, as he may think most to the advantage of the state.

XVI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

XVII. *And be it enacted*, That in all cases where bonds shall be taken in virtue of this act, the bonds shall be a lien on the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the governor and council shall think sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule, and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

XVIII. *And be it enacted*, That all bonds taken in virtue of this act shall express the county in which the obligors respectively reside, and the treasurer of the western shore shall, within one month after he receives them respectively, cause them, with the schedule annexed to them, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the western shore, at the expence of the obligors; and a copy of the said record, certified under the hand and official seal of the said clerk, shall be as good evidence in any court of law or equity in this state as the original bond would be if it was produced; and if any of the obligors in any such bonds reside on the eastern shore, the said treasurer shall, within six months from the time he receives the same respectively, transmit to the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, in the same manner as papers on public service are transmitted, a copy of such bonds and schedules, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the western shore, to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, at the expence of the obligors, and in such case a copy of the said record, certified as aforesaid by the clerk of the general court of the eastern shore, shall be good evidence as aforesaid.

XIX. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render to the treasurer of the western shore distinct quarterly accounts of his receipts of all money, certificates and bonds, in virtue of this act, and shall immediately thereupon pay and deliver the same to the said treasurer, who shall, in his annual report to the general assembly, state fully and particularly the money, certificates and bonds, by him received from the said agent, and the times when the same were received and accounted for.

XX. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act to the general assembly at their next session, and within the first ten days after its commencement, in which account shall be specified, under distinct heads, his own receipts, and those of the treasurer, and of all transfers of stock upon which he may be entitled to commission, and in which shall also be contained a particular estimate of his commission, shewing how and upon what the same arose due.

XXI. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent shall be allowed for his services the following commissions, to wit: for all payments actually made to either of the treasurers in virtue of this act, four per cent. and for all bonds taken by the said agent in virtue of this act, four per cent.

XXII. *And be it enacted*, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state, before the governor and council, in the penalty of sixty thousand dollars, with such security as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties as agent under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, to the best of his skill and judgment, the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to, or endorsed on, the said bond.

XXIII. *And be it enacted*, That the agent be and he is hereby authorised and directed to collect any sum or sums of money due from persons residents without the state of Maryland, and, if necessary, sue therefor, and he is also authorised to employ counsel for the recovery of the same, and give such fee as he may think reasonable, and draw on the treasurer of the western shore therefor, who is hereby authorised to pay the amount of such order.

XXIV. *And be it enacted*, That if the said agent shall not accept his appointment, or if after his acceptance he shall not give bond, and take the oath aforesaid, before the first day of February next, or shall die, the governor and council are hereby authorised and requested to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said William Marbury by this act, such person first giving security, and taking the oath aforesaid.

Notice to State Debtors,

THE Agent requests all debtors to the State of Maryland to discharge their respective balances on or before the 10th day of March next; immediately thereafter all lawful means will be taken to enforce payment, and all penalties incurred by the delinquent clerks and sheriffs will be exacted.

WILLIAM MARBURY, Agent.

January 22, 1799.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *November* 5.

THE Porte has notified the ministers of the allied courts, that Aly pacha, governor of Janina (Thessaly) had taken three ex-Venetian posts in Albania, from the French, and was about attacking the fourth and only one in their possession. He has taken 150 prisoners, among whom are two generals and several other officers.

There is now a French newspaper published at Cairo, entitled, *Courier d'Egypte*, edited by citizen Marc Aurel.

VIENNA, *November* 28.

The latest advices from Italy mention, that a division of the Russian and Turkish fleets appeared off Corfu and summoned the garrison to surrender; but this being refused and opposition made, they had taken possession of the harbour and the French shipping in it by force, and landed a considerable body of troops, who forced the French to retire to their fortress at Balley Mezzo, which would be immediately bombarded. The Greek inhabitants received the invaders with open arms.

Another division of the above-mentioned fleet blockades Ancona, and the British fleet Civita Vecchia and Genoa.

BRUSSELS, *November* 29.

General Collard, with four columns of his troops, has totally defeated the rebels at Campine, where they had collected to the number of 6000. Although they fought bravely they were driven from village to village. They have left 600 dead on the field of battle. Among the prisoners are two of their chiefs, one of whom was a corporal in the Austrian regiment of Ligne. On the 25th, they re-assembled at Campine, and were again beaten. In this combat they lost 800 muskets, a great quantity of baggage, ammunition and provisions. There are priests with each of the rebel columns.

BOSTON, *January* 26.

The sloop Mercury, with her cargo amounting to about 4000 dollars, including 700 dollars branch

bank bills, belonging to Meſſrs. Sylvanus Drew and ſons, of Duxbury, got on fire, and were conſumed, on Wedneſday night laſt. Having two caſks of powder in her cabin, it was deemed too hazardous to attempt extinguiſhing the flames until after the exploſion.

The Waſhington, of 16, and the Mercury, of 14 guns, both belonging to this port, arrived at Holmes's Hole, on Saturday laſt, in 90 days from Leghorn.

January 29.

We have reaſon to believe St. Martin's is the object of the expedition preparing at Martinique, under general Knox. It has been the depot of much property ſtolen from the Americans.

Extract of a letter from a reſpectable clergyman in England, to his friend near Boſton, dated September 14, 1798.

"We have been bleſt, as a nation, with a remarkable fruitful and fine harveſt; the wheat particularly good, and got in well. The barley not ſo good."

January 30.

Captain Charles Ruſſell, we learn, is appointed to the command of the United States' ſhip of war Herald, now lying in our harbour.

NEW-YORK, *February* 1.

Extract of a letter per the Cheſterfield packet, from a gentleman in London to his friend in this place, November 28, 1798.

"Our Weſt-India fleets arrived ſafe, and it is aſtoniſhing the price produce ſells for—never was cotton, coffee and ſugar ſo high, as is alſo tobacco and rum—foreign produce never brought the price it does at preſent, and there is no immediate appearance of a fall. Linens of all kinds, particularly bleached, have riſen fully 1 1-2 per yard, ſince I laſt wrote you—brown calicoes have got up at Blackbourn from 12 1-2 to 15, and printed goods, as might naturally be expected, have advanced conſiderably; and I can ſafely ſay, the nation was never in a more flouriſhing ſituation, being at preſent the centre of commerce for Europe, and the depoſit of the ſpecie."

February 2.

The ſhip Three Siſters, captain White, ſailed yeſterday for the Havanna, with ſeveral veſſels under her convoy. We wiſh them a ſafe and advantageous voyage.

The Three Siſters belongs to Meſſrs. Hugh Pollock and Co. of this city—ſhe is one of the fineſt private armed ſhips that ſails out of the United States, is coppered, mounts 22 guns, 6 and 9 pounders, and is manned with 54 men, excluſive of about 20 paſſengers, who are under articles to give their aſſiſtance in caſe of need. Meſſrs. Pollock and Co. merit the thanks of their fellow-citizens, for their ſpirited conduct, which aids the meaſures of government, ſecures their own property, and affords to commerce a protection which it has long wanted.

At her departure, ſhe complimented the city with a federal ſalute.

We are informed, by a gentleman of this city, that the governor of Teneriffe has declared to the French conſul at that port, that he will not ſuffer prizes to be brought in there and condemned. There were at the time, two French privateers in port, one of which was laid up, the other went out, in defiance of the governor's intimation, and came acroſs an Engliſh ſhip of war, which blew her up.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this city, dated November 26*th*, 1798.

"The United States are upon better terms here now than they have been before at any period ſince our unfortunate revolution, an event truly diſaſtrous to both countries and to the whole civilized world. If the councils of the two countries can be induced to act in concert, they can render each other very eſſential ſervices—nature made them to go together.

"The aſſiſtance which the Engliſh navy has had from the ſervices of the American ſeamen on board for two or three years has ſaved the nation; had your country taken meaſures to prevent it at that time, what would now have been the ſituation of Europe? the work is now done, and as you want your ſailors for your own ſhips of war it is not reaſonable that we ſhould expect their ſervices any longer, orders are already iſſued for their general releaſe.

"Could your people have been induced to have tolerated the expedition of governor Blount to Louiſiana and Mexico, it would have ſettled the affair of the Weſt-Indies and the Spaniſh Main, and united our intereſt for ever, it is hoped that part of this will yet be accompliſhed in the ſupport of which it is underſtood to be given by you and by us, to the revolt of the French Weſt-Indies.

"The government has been buſily engaged in forming another coalition againſt France, you will ſoon hear their ſucceſs by movements from all quarters; from the reſpectable military and naval preparations which are making, and the great internal reſources of your country which you are calling into operation, we are induced to believe that the United States have not been overlooked in forming the preſent coalition. It is a ſubject of the higheſt general concern to all countries, and ought to be made a ſubject of the greateſt general exertions.

"If we are not miſinformed here, a liberal treaty, offenſive and defenſive, providing for an indiſſoluble union of our intereſts has already been agreed on, and will be brought into operation as ſoon as the temper of the times will bear it."

SAVANNA, *January* 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Domingo, to his friend in this city, dated December 6th, 1798.

"Affairs in this iſland ſeem to bear a very ſerious aſpect at preſent. The brigands are determined to maſſacre all the whites, and have offered a free and unmoleſted commerce on their part, to all nations that will trade with them. Proviſions very ſcarce here, and likely to continue ſo.—Flour 24 dollars—Beef ditto—Pork 26."

A gentleman who came paſſenger in the brig Two Siſters, captain Smith, from Lymington, ſays, that he read in a London paper, of the 18th or 19th of November (under the Dublin head) that Holt had come in, and given himſelf up, and was confined in Dublin Caſtle.

The following intelligence is taken from the (Sun) a London paper, received by captain Smith:—

LONDON, November 15.

After our paper had been put to preſs, we received Paris Journals, by expreſs, to the 12th inſtant.

Letters from Cephalonia and Meſſina ſtate, that after having ſuſtained ſeveral checks, Buonaparte had gained a complete victory over the pacha Achmet near St. Jean d'Aire, and that he was in poſſeſſion of that place, of Aleppo, and of the principal cities of Syria.

The king of Pruſſia has forbid the exportation of grain from his kingdom.

It is certain that the foreign miniſter has received diſpatches from Buonaparte, ſtating that that general was maſter of all Egypt, Jeruſalem, Aleppo, and of the whole of the Holy Land, and that he was marching towards Buſſora, to take the rout for Hindoſtan.—(L'Echo.)

From Cleves it is ſtated that the whole diviſion of Haupoult would paſs into Brabant, to ſubdue the rebels. Two regiments were already on their march. The extraordinary couriers do not now paſs by Brabant, but by Treves.

The courier ſent by the Pruſſian government to the Executive Directory, to demand if it would reſpect the line of neutrality, is on his return to Berlin. The anſwer appears ſatisfactory.

It is not true, that the Directory has ſent an agent to America.

They ſtate from Leghorn, of the 5th Brumaire, (October 26) that letters from Aleppo announce, that Buonaparte had levied at Cairo a contribution of 600,000 piaſters.

The Engliſh are equipping light veſſels and gunboats at Gaeta. It is believed that their project is to make a deſcent on the coaſts of Liguria.

There has arrived from Toulon, at St. Pierre d'Arena, a vaſt quantity of warlike ſtores. Some troops of the new requiſition have likewiſe arrived.

It is reported in Switzerland, that Baſle and Shaffhauſen will be declared in a ſtate of ſiege by the French; and that with conſent of the Helvetic directory, the cordon as far as Conſtance will be conſiderably augmented.

BALTIMORE, *February* 8.

Information for merchants and ſeamen of the United States.

In December laſt by order of the Preſident of the United States, letters, under date of December 15th, 1798, were diſpatched to Fulwar Skipwith, then our conſul-general in France; Joſeph Fenwick, conſul at Bourdeaux; Nathaniel Cutting, at Havre, and William Vans, at Morlaix; directing them ſeverally no longer to exerciſe their reſpective functions for and in behalf of the United States.

The whole conſular authority for the United States in France, is now veſted in the three gentlemen whoſe names follow, viz.

Stephen Cathalan at Marſeilles, who will attend to the American affairs reſpecting ſeamen, &c. in the French ports on the Mediterranean.

Iſaac Cox Barnet is removed from Breſt to Bourdeaux.

And P. F. Dobre is continued at Nantes. Theſe two gentlemen will ſuperintend all proper caſes of ſeamen, &c. occurring in French ports on the Atlantic.

Feb. 4th, 1799.

Annapolis, February 14.

Fifth congreſs of the United States.

At the third ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday, the third of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight.

An ACT for the puniſhment of certain crimes therein ſpecified.

BE it enacted by the ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives of the United States of America in congreſs aſſembled, That if any perſon, being a citizen of the United States, whether he be actually reſident, or abiding within the United States, or in any foreign country, ſhall without the permiſſion or authority of the government of the United States, directly or indirectly, commence, or carry on, any verbal or written correſpondence or intercourſe with any foreign government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the meaſures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any diſputes or controverſies with the United States, or defeat the meaſures of the government of the United States; or if any perſon, being a citizen of or reſident within the United States, and not duly authoriſed, ſhall counſel, adviſe, aid or aſſiſt in any ſuch correſpondence, with intent, as aforeſaid, he or they ſhall be deemed guilty of a high miſdemeanor, and on conviction before any court of the United States having juriſdiction thereof, ſhall be puniſhed by a fine not exceeding five thouſand dollars, and by impriſonment during a term not leſs that ſix months nor exceeding three years: *Provided always*, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be conſtrued to abridge the right of individual citizens of the United States to apply, by themſelves, or their lawful agents, to any foreign government, or the agents thereof, for the redreſs of any injuries in relation to perſon or property, which ſuch individuals may have ſuſtained from ſuch government, or any of its agents, citizens or ſubjects.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-Preſident of the United States, and Preſident of the Senate.

Approved, January 30, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
Preſident of the United States.

Depoſited among the rolls in the office of the department of ſtate.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

Mr. GREEN,

YOU will oblige the author of the following ſtrictures on the conſtitution by giving them a place in your paper of this week.

ANXIOUS that the conſtitution of Maryland ſhould be made as perfect as poſſible, I cannot refrain from ſubmitting to the conſideration of the people a few reflections upon that part of it which prevents the ſenate from originating or propoſing amendments to money bills. The article alluded to is the twenty-ſecond, and runs in theſe words, "That the ſenate may originate any other except money bills, to which their aſſent or diſſent only ſhall be given, and may receive any other bills from the houſe of delegates, and aſſent, diſſent, or propoſe amendments."

When I obſerve the great political characters who compoſed the convention which framed our conſtitution, and view the many bulwarks erected in it for the preſervation of liberty, it is with much reluctance I venture to queſtion the policy of this proviſion. My diffidence is increaſed when I behold a ſimilar clauſe engrafted into the conſtitution of every ſtate in the union. But having been long convinced that it is improper and that it ought to be aboliſhed, I cannot with-hold from the view of the people thoſe reaſons which have produced this conviction.

The legiſlature of Maryland conſiſts of two diſtinct branches, a ſenate and houſe of delegates, each independent of the other, and armed with a negative upon the proceedings of the other. Whilſt this, then, continues to be the caſe, I cannot poſſibly conceive any particular ſubject of legiſlation, the origination of which ought to be ſolely and excluſively confined to either branch. In conferring this privilege upon the houſe of delegates, it appears to me that they were reflected on, for it is in fact ſuppoſing that they *would* not, or *could* not, retain that freedom and independence of ſentiment, when they were to act upon a money bill, if ſuffered to originate in the ſenate, as they would in *other* caſes. Suppoſe this reſtriction taken away, it would not follow that the houſe of delegates would paſs any money bill which the ſenate might think proper to originate. They certainly would not whilſt they retained the ſpirit of freemen, and that independence which the conſtitution of the ſtate of Maryland has conferred on them. The reſtriction, therefore, when conſidered in this point of view, appears to me highly improper.

I do not know that any very heavy grievances have been experienced from the operation of this article, and I am well ſatisfied that none would reſult if it ſhould be repealed. The following *inconveniencies*, however, have ariſen from it. The hands of the ſenate are ſo tied up that I am ſure that is one great cauſe of the length of our ſeſſions. Any man who is acquainted with the acts of aſſembly will ſee what a vaſt quantity of buſineſs the ſenate are prohibited from originating in conſequence of this article. I have heard ſome of the preſent ſenate complain of the inconveniencies to which their body is ſubjected by this article of the conſtitution. It is moreover deſtructive of that *harmony and good underſtanding*, which ought to prevail between the two branches of the legiſlature. For their proceedings will furniſh inſtances of long and diſagreeable altercation upon this ſubject, and as men are fond of power, and do not wiſh their privileges to be encroached upon, diſputes of this ſort are generally conducted with much warmth and acrimony. If this article were repealed the ſeſſions would be conſiderably ſhortened, and we ſhould hear no more of ſuch diſputes in future. I ſubmit to the people whether theſe *inconveniencies*, if they cannot be called *grievances*, do not require a remedy?

If the ſenate were exempt from taxation, it might then perhaps be improper to intruſt them with this power. But that is not the caſe. All property is liable to be taxed for the ſupport of government. The property required by the conſtitution to qualify a ſenator to hold a ſeat in that body is greater than that required of a delegate. As the ſenate, then, bear their proportion of the public taxes, it is not natural to ſuppoſe that, if they had the power to originate money bills, they would conſent to tax *themſelves* unneceſſarily or profuſely.

This, among many other principles of our conſtitution, is borrowed from the Britiſh government. It is a fundamental principal of that government that all money bills ſhall originate in the houſe of commons. This privilege the houſe of commons have always been anxiouſly tenacious of, and will not ſuffer to be infringed under any pretext whatever. It cannot be too highly valued by the people of that country, for the very exiſtence of the houſe of com-

mons depends upon it. It appears to me, then, extremely probable, that the framers of our constitution, in their unbounded enthusiasm for public liberty, adopted this article of the constitution, without drawing a comparison between the legislature of the two countries, and the modes by which they are constituted. The legislature of England consists of three component parts, king, lords, and commons. The legislature of this state of two, the senate and house of delegates. The house of lords are a permanent, hereditary body. The senate of Maryland are elected for five years only. A lord may be created at pleasure by the king. The senate are elected by electors chosen by the people. The interest of the house of lords, and of the people of England, may and does frequently clash. The interest of the senate and people of this state is the same. These are some of the most material and leading distinctions. It is unnecessary to enumerate others.

Thus I have briefly stated the reasons which induce me to advocate a repeal of this article of the constituon. The people will judge whether they are entitled to any weight.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Wednesday the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock, for READY MONEY, at the Stadt-house,

A QUANTITY of second hand furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, desks, book-case, wardrobes, a clock, and several other useful articles for housekeeping.

JOHN SHAW.

Annapolis, February 12, 1799.

I DO hereby make known to all those it may any way interest, that I have this day, as agent for FINDLAY, HOPKIRKS, and Co. of the city of Glasgow, merchants, appointed Mr. FRANCIS B. FRANKLIN, jun. of Charles county, to recover, by every means in his power, and with the utmost expedition, all monies, or other effects, due to the said company, at their late stores at Port-Tobacco and Leonardtown, heretofore under the management of Mr. Matthew Blair.

GAB. WOOD.

Port-Tobacco, February 1, 1799.

In CHANCERY, February 9, 1799.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition in writing, of STEWART WILLIAMS, praying the benefit of the act of assembly for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain them, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Stewart Williams is, and at the time of passing the said act was, a citizen of the United States, and of this state, and the said Stewart Williams, at the time of presenting his petition, having produced to the chancellor, according to the list aforesaid, the amount of two thirds of the debts due by him at the passing of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Stewart Williams, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette three times before the 16th of March next, giving notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery office on the 20th day of March next, for the purpose of recommending some person to be trustee for their benefit, on the said Williams then and there taking the oath by the act prescribed for delivering up his property.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, February 12, 1799.

JACOB CLEMENTS, an insolvent of Frederick county, makes application, as a trader, by petition to the chancellor in writing, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors; there is annexed to his petition a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as by the said act is required; the chancellor is satisfied, by competent testimony, that he is at this time, and was at the time of passing that act, a citizen of this state, and of the United States; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that he appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the tenth day of September next, for the purpose of taking the oath by the said act required, in presence of his creditors, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks, before the tenth day of March next, in the Maryland Gazette, he give notice to his creditors to attend on the said tenth day of September, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to lodge with the chancellor, within six months from the time of the last publication, (if they shall think fit) their dissent to his being admitted to the benefit of the said act.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MORDECAI RIDGELY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

PEREGRINE RIDGELY, Administrator.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of the late RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby required to bring them forward, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are also required to make immediate payment, to

SOPHIA MERCER, Executrix.

Portrait Painting.

WHEN Mr. REMBRANDT PEALE came to Annapolis for the purpose of pursuing his profession of a portrait painter, he considered, that as his reputation was not yet established, it would be prudent to fix such a price on his works as might induce a competent number of persons to make an immediate trial of his talents—He was at the same time conscious, if the price were adjusted by the proper scale, it would be far greater than he fixed it: Having since produced and exhibited various specimens of his skill, which have been honoured with general approbation and applause, and being encouraged by the opinion of the best judges of the art, he has determined to raise his price to a sum more adequate to the real merit of his works.—He therefore gives notice, that after the 14th instant, his price for a portrait will be forty dollars. Those ladies and gentlemen who have intimated their desire to have portraits will be pleased to take notice, that unless they shall confirm their engagements before that period he shall not afterwards hold himself bound by them.

February 7, 1799.

On Monday the 25th day of February, if fair, if not the first fair day, and on each succeeding, until the whole is sold, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for CASH, or TOBACCO at the cash price, at the dwelling house of the late RICHARD SPRIGG, Esq; on West river, in Anne-Arundel county,

A GREAT variety of PERSONAL PROPERTY of the deceased, consisting of different kinds of live stock—among the horses the elegant thorough bred young stud horse Bellsize—a young stud of the coach horse breed—four match chariot horses, two fine young riding horses—some high bred mares, several work horses and mules—also two fine covering jacks, one by the Royal Gift, the other by the Knight of Malta, and three jennies—the stock of horned cattle, which have been long esteemed as amongst the best in this state, being mostly from approved English breeds—the stocks of sheep and hogs, among the latter several of the Chinese breed—a park of fine fallow deer—several riding carriages, consisting of coaches, chariots, &c. among them an elegant London built *new* chariot—farming carriages, tools and utensils, and articles useful in almost every branch of business—a quantity of corn, and also the whole household furniture of the deceased. There will be then also offered for sale, if not previously sold, the sloop Peggy, and the sloop Betsey.

On the ensuing Monday, being the 4th day of March, will be exposed to pubic sale, in like manner, and on like terms, at Sparrow's Point, in Baltimore county, the personal property of the said deceased in that estate, (except negroes) consisting of horses, horned cattle of the same valuable breed as at West river, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, crop of corn, &c. and at same time will be offered for sale, if not previously sold, the sloop Little John.

JOHN F. MERCER.

West river.

In CHANCERY, January 31, 1799.

HENRY CRIST, an insolvent debtor, of Anne-Arundel county, having heretofore applied, by petition in writing, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session of the general assembly, and a schedule and list on oath, as by the said act required, being annexed to the said petition, and the said Crist being known to the chancellor to be at this time, and to have been, at the time of passing the said act, a citizen of this state, and of the United States, and having at the time of his said application been imprisoned for debt, contracted before the passage of the said act, and having been brought before the chancellor, and discharged from imprisonment on taking the oath by the said act required, but the said Crist having omitted to state in the said application that he was a trader or merchant, and now making application for the benefit of the said act as a trader or merchant; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Crist appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, on the 22d day of August next, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors, that the said day be and it is hereby appointed the time for his said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit, and that the said Crist give them notice of the passage of this order, by causing a copy of it to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette on the 7th, 14th, and 21st days of February next, and if such notice be duly given, the dissent of none of the said creditors to the said Crist's being admitted to the full benefit of the said act will have any avail, unless lodged with the chancellor before the said 22d day of August next.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

THE subscriber intends to apply to Prince-George's county April court, for 1799, for a commission to mark and bound her lands, being part of two tracts of land called RICH HILL or HILLS, THOMPSON'S REST, alias BOARMAN'S CONTENT, lying on Piscataway creek, in said county, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands, passed in 1786, and the supplements thereto.

PENELOPE JONES.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the north side of Severn, in October last, a red COW, about five or six years old, no perceivable mark. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of the city of Baltimore deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those to whom the said estate may be indebted are desired to bring in their respective claims, legally authenticated, to

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor
of JOSHUA FRAZIER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute any person who shall hereafter travel through his plantation, either on foot or horseback, or driving cart or waggon, for the purpose of purchasing fish at his landing near Lyon's Creek, in Calvert county, on Patuxent river, without permission from him, and also will prosecute any person or persons who shall attempt to hale the seine at his landing above high water mark after the first day of March next.

WALTER CROSBY.

January 25, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of THOMAS GASSAWAY, or Mrs. ELIZABETH GASSAWAY, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to make them known, legally authenticated, and those indebted are requested to make payment without delay, to

G. DUVALL, Administrator de bonis non
of THOMAS GASSAWAY, and administrator of ELIZABETH GASSAWAY.

January 29, 1799.

To be RENTED,

And immediate possession given,

THAT beautiful situation in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, called STRAWBERRY-HILL, containing about 175 acres; the improvements are commodious, although not in good repair, but if a respectable tenant offers (and none else need apply) a term of years will be given, and a reasonable allowance made for putting it in order. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

HUGH THOMPSON, or
WILLIAM STEUART of
Mount Steuart.

Baltimore, January 26, 1799.

An ACT limitting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the treasury, may be presented for allowance.

BE *it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That all credits on the books of the treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the treasury, have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be for ever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the secretary of the treasury is hereby required to cause this act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each state.

Signed, JONATHAN DAYTON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

THEODORE SEDGWICK, *President of the Senate*, pro tempore.

Approved, July 9, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS, *President of the United States.*

TO THE VOTERS OF PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

I AM solicited by my friends to offer myself as a candidate at your next election, and at the particular request of some of the leading characters on Patowmack I now take my pen to address you on that head, It has been said in our county that I am not a decided character, you know my heart too well for me to dwell on that subject—true, I never was of any party in my life; I trust I never shall. I admit our constitution as one of the best in the world, and I hope I ever shall be watchful of the rights and liberties of our citizens—If you think me a character worthy of your confidence I shall humbly thank you for your votes—Should I be elected I pledge my honour honesty shall be my motto, sincerity my creed. Give me leave to subscribe myself

Your humble servant,

R. A. CONTEE.

Bladensburg, December 5, 1798.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

I WILL give the above reward for apprehending the followiug negroes, and securing them in gaol, so that I may get them, WILL, about sixty years of age, of a dark complexion, and five feet ten or eleven inches high. TOM, about thirty-six or seven years of age, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, and well proportioned, and BETTY, a likely dark mulatto girl, about seventeen years of age; the last two call themselves THOMAS, and all of them have been frequently seen in Annapolis, where I have reasons to suppose they now are. The above reward shall be paid for apprehending the said negroes, or ten dollars for either of them, and reasonable charges if brought home. All persons are forewarned from harbouring them at their peril. w4

JAMES MORRISS.

Charles county, September 25, 1798.

WHEREAS by an act of congress, passed on the sixteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hunred and ninety-eight, the president of the United States is authorised to borrow, on behalf of the United States, from the bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars—so, however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. *And whereas* it is declared by the said act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on imports and tunnage, beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid—*And whereas* by the said act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said act. *And whereas* the president of the United States did by an act or commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, authorise and empower the secretary of the treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars, and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the act of congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, secretary of the treasury, in pursuance of the act of congress, and the authority from the president of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby, on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, to wit:

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the bank of the United States, on Thursday the twenty-eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed, there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, and October ensuing. The secretary of the treasury, however, reserves the right of reducing the number of instalments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any instalment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceding instalment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed, shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th. The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the bank of the United States, or at the offices of discount and deposit of the said bank at Boston, New-York, Batlimore, or Charleston, or at either of the banks of Salem, in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the cashiers of the offices of discount and deposit and of the banks aforesaid shall be received at the bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent instalment shall be received at any other place than that where the first instalment was paid, except at the bank of the United States; in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of discount or deposit, or at either of the banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first instalment of subscriptions to the loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the treasury.

5th. For the sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates shall be given by the cashier of the bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by endorsement, and delivery of the parties in whose favour the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceding.

6th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceding, shall after the said payments have been completed, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective instalments payable quarter yearly at the treasury of the United States, or at the loan-offices where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public news-paper, printed at the seat of the government of the United States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the treasury of the United States or at the loan-offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand, or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferrable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the treasury and loan-offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States.

9th. A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on imports and tunnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States, are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of, the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

(L. S.)

OLIVER WOLCOTT, Secretary of the treasury.

Jan. 12.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which will be sent to General Post-Office as dead letters, if not taken up before the first day of April next.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, (2), Doct. John Archer, jun. Annapolis.

Mr. Brice, John Britton, Annapolis.

John Callahan, (2), Thomas Cromwell, (2), Joseph Carleton, Henry Cross, (2), James Cambell, Nicholas Comerford, Henry Crist, Thomas Clayton, Annapolis; John Chew, West river.

Gabriel Duvall, (3), John Davidson, Walter Dorsey, James Dunlop, Benjamin Disney, Annapolis.

Thomas Earle, James Earle, Annapolis.

The Guardian to the sons of the late rev. Wm. Ren, Samuel Godman, Mary Geenvell, Aug. Guery, John Gibson, care of John Randall, Caleph Goodwin, Mr. Gray, Annapolis.

Mrs. Hall, John Henry, James Hollyday, John Hurst, Samuel Hutton, Annapolis; Miss Peggy Hall, at Mrs. Howard's, near Annapolis; Charles D. Hodges and Co. (2), Pig Point; Benjamin Harrison, West river.

Baker Johnson, Annapolis; Margaret Jones, West river.

The Masters and Wardens of Amanda Lodge, No. 12, Luther Martin, Richard Mackubin, Gilbert Murdock, Elizabeth M'Donald, Annapolis; Thomas M'Pherson, Thomas D. Marriott, Anne-Arundel county.

Wm. Russell, Clement Richards, Annapolis; Thomas Reynolds, Anne-Arundel county.

Mariah Small, Dr. James Smyth, care of Dr. Shaaff, John Sullivan, Charles Suell, Hugh Sherwood, Annapolis; Rebecca Steuart, West river.

Richard Tilghman, 5th, Frisby Tilghman, Annapolis.

James Winchester, (5), William Wilkins, Richard Wells or Henry Johnson, Annapolis; Stephen West, near Annapolis.

S. GREEN, P. M.

January 1, 1799.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 14th instant, a dark mulatto girl, by name SABINAH, about 17 or 18 years of age 5 feet high, who says she is the property of GERARD B. CAUSIN, Esq; and was hired this present year to a WILLIAM GATES, of this county. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold agreeably to law for her prison fees, &c.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

January 22, 1799.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, about November last, a black and white COW, about seven or eight years old, an under cut in the right ear, and a slit in the left, is remarkable on account of her horns, as they have grown like those of a sheep. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

NATHAN VENNUMS.

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1799.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the Head of South river, negro NELL, a bright mulatto slave, about thirty-eight years of age, of a thin visage, about five feet four inches high, with long bushy hair, has been in common used to house work, she is a very good spinner, and, in fact, understands how to do any thing about a house; her cloaths are uncertain, as she took with her more than one suit; she has been seen in Annapolis, and it is not unlikely but that she may now be there. I will pay EIGHT DOLLARS to any person that will bring her home, or secure her so that I get her again.

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

February 8, 1798.

I WILL SELL, on moderate terms, several small tracts of LAND, within two miles of the city of Annapolis. For terms apply to

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose Hill, November 10, 1798.

ALL persons having any just claims against the estate of JOHN BULLEN, Esq; late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are desired to produce them, legally authenticated, to the subscriber, and all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

THOMAS JENINGS, Administrator with the will annexed.

RAN away, on Tuesday the fourth instant, from the estate of WILLIAM SANDERS, on South river, a negro man named DENBY, a stout black fellow, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a quick pert way of speaking; took with him sundry cloathing, among them a coat and breeches of dark striped elastic cloth, a white muslinet waistcoat, and an old pair of corded breeches, a new small round hat, bound, and a pair of black shoes; it is expected he has made for Baltimore. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be paid for securing him in the gaol of Baltimore, so that he be had again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken a greater distance.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

September 10, 1798.

To be SOLD for CASH, or on long credit,

A FAMILY of SLAVES, consisting of a man, his wife, and their eight children, four boys and four girls, the eldest seventeen years of age, the youngest twelve months; the man is honest and sober, a good gardener, a truly market man, and handy at all work; the woman is an excellent plain cook, honest and sober; the expence of so large a family in town, and the reluctance of the parents to have their children sold, or even separated from them, is the only reason of their being offered for sale. To a good master in the country who would keep the family together, and manumit the female children at twenty-eight years of age, they will be disposed of on easy terms.

PHILIP B. KEY.

Annapolis, October 6, 1798.

ALL persons are forewarned from trusting or crediting any one on account of the subscriber without a line from

JOHN HESSELIUS.

Primrose-Hill, near Annapolis.

LAND for SALE.

—**—**—

I WILL SELL, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the HALF of a TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, adjoining the lands of Mr. NATHAN HARRIS; the whole tract containing *eleven hundred sixty one and a half acres.*

WILLIAM WALKER.

Annapolis, December 26, 1798.

Charles Faris,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received a few elegant chamber CLOCKS and Silver WATCHES of the first quality, Gold, Gilt and Steel Watch chains, Gold, Gilt and Scotch pebble seals, Holster and Pocket Pistols, with an assortment of Jewelry.

N. B. The highest price given for Old Silver.

Randall and Dobbin,

PROPRIETORS of HOPE MILLS, at the Head of Magothy river, are now ready to purchase wheat, corn, and rye, at the mills, or, for convenience to sellers, they will receive grain at Annapolis, where they mean to keep a constant supply of fresh superfine flour, corn meal, and bran for sale; they will always keep a quantity of grain ground at the mills to accommodate those who may come from a distance by water with grain to be ground.

They expect in a few days to have a neat assortment of wet and dry goods, which they will sell low for cash or produce.

Hope Mills, July 17, 1798.

BACON's LAWS For SALE.

A FEW copies of Bacon's Abridgement of the laws of Maryland may be had at this office.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber the 21st of November last, a negro girl by the name of TRACE, the property of JEREMIAH BERRY, of Montgomery county, she is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and chunky built; her cloathing was an old kersey jacket, osnabrig shift and petticoat, old white yarn stockings, and calf-skin shoes. Whoever secures the said negro in any gaol, so that the subscriber may get her again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences if brought home.

HENRY CLEMENTS, of Montgomery county.

January 29, 1799.

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